

WOMEN IN COMMAND

Educators of the Fair Sex Who Are Fast Winning Fame in Pittsburg.

MEN BEING CROWDED OUT.

Ability to Shake Bad Boys and Wield the Birch Not Needed.

FACT HAS DISPLACED THE ROD.

Boards of Managers Find the Pin de Ecole Policy a Success.

SOME LADIES PROMINENT IN THE WORK

It has been something like 50 years since women began to have any prominence in the school work of the city. Men at first had a monopoly of teaching schools, as they have had of every other kind of work, and the pioneer women teachers, in their requirements, bore about as much resemblance to their sisters in the field to-day as do the children in the primary to the college professor. The infant school, where little was taught besides the alphabet, the elements of needlework and the catechism, was woman's first venture into the great field where she has now so many and worthy representatives. The names of those old-time teachers are now nearly all forgotten. In the public schools men were always principals. They will know how to wield the birch rod and to compensate for deficiencies in information by a grim and awful face, dignity and muscle were then considered of more vital importance than education. How changed it is to-day! Women, who can scarce scarce a fly if they try, nor shake a ball boy no matter how much they may wish to, rule in the place of these dead and

gone professors. It is enough to make them turn in their graves. Instead of worn-out ministers and lawyers, women are to-day at the head of colleges, or are the power behind the throne. And some people, even men, admit that we are coming close to the Agastan age in educational work.

A Leader of the Profession.

Miss Helen E. Pelletreau, President of Pennsylvania College, stands at the head of the list of women educators of Western Pennsylvania. For 14 years she has been in charge of Pennsylvania College and during the time the school's advance has been rapid. With larger means there is no reason why it may not advance to the rank of Wellesley, Vassar or Smith's. In its home-like qualities it is probably the best of any of those schools, for Miss Pelletreau takes a personal interest in each one of her pupils.

Miss Pelletreau, comes of a good old New England family, notable representatives of which were Jonathan Edwards and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Her work in teaching was in New England—her home. Later she went to Ohio, and after teaching in that State she came to Pittsburg as an assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania College. Her work among the gentlemen of that gentleman in 1878, the trustees chose her as Acting President until a suitable man could be found to fill the permanent position. Her work among the gentlemen of that gentleman in 1878, the trustees chose her as Acting President until a suitable man could be found to fill the permanent position.

Miss Hare.

Miss Hare is a woman of fine intellect and popular personality. As an assistant principal she exhibited so much ability that she was promoted to the position of principal. She has always been a woman of fine intellect and popular personality. As an assistant principal she exhibited so much ability that she was promoted to the position of principal.

A Public-Spirited Teacher.

Miss Mary McElroy, Principal of the Hancock School, has the pleasant reputation of being one of the best teachers in the city. She is prominent in the Young Woman's Christian Association work, holding a responsible position on its Educational Committee. She was elected Principal of the Birmingham School in 1882.

the best. Beside being a fine teacher she has considerable literary ability. Her best work is the instruction of the pupils. She has a soft gray eyes, rosy cheeks and a smooth white forehead from which the sparkling gray hair is only drawn back. Her benevolence is wide and she has a specially warm corner in her heart for those of her own sex who are bread winners.

Educator, Author and Musician.

Miss Sarah H. Killikelly is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. B. Killikelly, a well-known clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and the granddaughter, on her father's side, of Robert Brown, one of the original settlers and an extensive land owner in Kittanning. She has been closely associated for 20 years with the educational work of Pittsburg, only giving up a large and successful school.

Miss Louise, some three years ago for a more important part of her life, has given in a book her ideas of education for the young. Her first principle is to inspire a desire for knowledge. Besides her literary work Miss Killikelly ranks high in the city as a musician and organist.

Without something in regard to the good sisters of Mont St. Ursule, whose work, although it has gone so modestly, is most important, this article would be incomplete. Mother Francis, the present superior, is the sister of the present superior. She taught before her marriage, and after four years' absence returned to her school work. She has been in charge of the school eight years, and is a most successful teacher.

Miss Jennie Kalkton, principal of the Normal School, on Miller street, connected with the High School, received her professional training at the Normal School, and after four years' absence returned to her school work. She has been in charge of the school eight years, and is a most successful teacher.

Miss Nannie Mackerrill was elected principal of the Moorhead School, Granville street, last September, and citizens of the city are proud to have her at the head of the school. She is bright, energetic and popular.

MANNERS AMONG THE GAUCHOS.

Probably there is no people in the world so uncivilized as not to have among themselves a code of manners, more or less strictly defined, says the Youth's Companion. Mr. Bishop, while on his thousand-mile tour across South America, was impressed with the fact that he describes a meal which he shared with the Spaniards on a steamer. It was almost a savage gauchito, in whose company he was then traveling. We encamped near a swamp, and supped upon sliced pumpkins, boiled with bits of meat and seasoned with salt. The meal was served in genuine pampa fashion; one iron spoon and two cow's horns, split in two, were used for plates.

NOT QUITE THE SAME.

A Guide Who Persisted in Using Bad English. A man who persisted in using bad English was the subject of a humorous anecdote. He was a guide on a tour, and his English was so poor that it was almost comical. He was asked to guide a party of tourists, and he did so with a mixture of Spanish and English that was quite unique.

TABLE TURNING IN CHINA.

How the Ah-mud-Eyed Medium Conducts a Celestial Seance. As things go by contraries in China, we find the phenomenon of table turning reversed; in other words, Chinese tables, instead of turning on their legs, point up to the ceiling. The directions usually given are to place a couple of chopsticks at right angles across a mortar or bowl filled with water, and upon these the table is turned. Naturally it attempts to walk across it instead of crawling. I had almost reached the other side when the bridge gave way, and after a delicious scramble to save myself, I subsided helplessly into the crevasse.

How to Cure Rheumatism.

My wife was confined to her bed for over two months with a very severe attack of rheumatism. She would get nothing that would afford her relief, and as a last resort gave her a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To my great surprise, she was able to get up after the first application, and by using it regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her house work. E. H. Johnson, of G. & J. Knutson & Co., Kensington, Wis.

A CLOUD AND A NOD.

Two Minor Incidents That Contributed to Napoleon's Overthrow.

THE RAIN THAT FELL ON WATERLOO

And the Peasant Who Beckoned 1,500 Men and 2,000 Horses to Death.

A FATAL NEGLECT OF THE INFANTRY

It was a splendid plan of battle, omitting consideration on weather, that Napoleon conceived for the day of Waterloo. The rain that fell on Waterloo was a fatal neglect of the infantry. The plan was to have the infantry attack the British squares, but the rain made the ground so muddy that the infantry was unable to do so. This was a fatal error on Napoleon's part.

Men Buried in Horses' Hooves.

Here was the grave for 2,000 horses and 1,000 men. This was the first breaker of the ice that dashed the tidal swell of victory. The horses were so frightened that they trampled over the men. This was a tragic scene that has never been forgotten.

A Fatal Neglect of Infantry.

In the midst of all this, why was the infantry so fatally forgotten? It was to them that the pursuit should have been assigned, and not to a spectacular charge of the cavalry. The infantry was the backbone of the army, and their neglect was a fatal error.

Man's Fate in the Battle of Waterloo.

As a fact, this is no longer considered great. Little things are sometimes potent. Five and one-half hours, and this gave Bluecher time to come. At a little before 5 o'clock in the long June afternoon the British turned the tables on the French. The battle was a close one, and the outcome was uncertain until the very end.

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Just a little lower than where the right stroke is interested by the connecting crossline, is La Haie Sainte and the crossline itself, represents the sunken road between the French and British positions. The battle was a close one, and the outcome was uncertain until the very end.

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HOUSEKEEPERS' WOES.

Prof. Riley Tells of the Pests American Women Know So Well.

THE TROUBLE-SOME BUFFALO MOTH.

Persistent Little Insects That Ruin Choice Furs and Wraps.

RULES FOR GETTING RID OF THEM

IN THE UNITED States the good housekeeper has a harder time to keep her pestiferous than has her sister in England or any other European country. Not only are household pests more numerous in the United States, but they are also more prolific and hence harder to fight. The Buffalo moth is one of the most troublesome of these pests. It is a small, grayish-brown beetle, with red and white spots upon its back. It is seldom noticed in this condition, but it lays eggs from which hatch rather elongate, brown, hairy larvae, which are known to housekeepers from Portland to Chicago. In this form the insect is thicker toward the head, and perhaps from its humped-up appearance the name "Buffalo" was originally applied to it, although there is another theory that it first appeared near the city of Buffalo, N. Y.

How to Get Rid of the Pests.

The remedies for all these moths are the same, and comprehend thorough house cleaning, such as has been indicated under the head of the Buffalo carpet beetle, as well as great precautions in putting away winter clothing during the summer. This is a matter which has been known to naturalists in the old country. There has been a more or less marked change of habit since its introduction, but the reason for the greater damage which it does with its flies principally in the fact that carpets are less used in European countries, waxed floors being more common, with rugs which are frequently beaten. Under these conditions the insect has not the same opportunity to breed undisturbed that it has under our close-tacked carpets, which are removed only at the semi-annual or annual housecleaning.

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Improvements in Galvanizing Iron.

A process has been discovered which demonstrates the influence of small percentages of foreign metals on the quality of a metallic product. It has been found that the addition of a mere trace (.08 ounce) of aluminum to a ton of zinc makes a galvanizing solution of great strength and permanency. This is a discovery of great importance, as it will greatly increase the life of galvanized iron. The process is simple and can be carried out in a household.

Billiards Without the Balls.

An interesting mimic game that astonished the Onlookers. Chicago Times. According to an eye-witness a peculiar incident happened one evening recently in the billiard room of a hotel at Tacoma, Wash. The room was crowded and all of the billiard and pool tables were occupied but one. Two gentlemen entered the room and commenced playing. Engaging a billiard table the boy brought the balls, but the players, to his utter astonishment, told him they did not need them. Removing their top coats, coats and hats, they took cues and commenced a mimic game. They made the customary moves around the table, studied apparent plays, made the customary grimaces and regularly counted their strings. A wondering crowd gathered about them. They thought the men were crazy. A funny part of it was that the men were playing with regularity of the crowd serenely, and when the points were marked up, paid for the game and unconcernedly walked out. The solution of the mystery was not long in coming. The game was played on a wager.

The Brain of an Ant.

It is small, but it contains a wonderful amount of intelligence. Harpers' Young People. Although an ant is a tiny creature, yet its brain is even tinier. But although it is necessarily smaller than the ant's head which contains it, yet it is larger in proportion to the size of the ant's head than the brain of any known creature. This is an easily believed when we read of this insect's wonderful powers. The quality of instinct or sagacity does not fully explain some of the stories told about them. The best writer upon ants—those who have made the astonishing intelligence of these little insects a special study—are obliged to admit that they display reasoning ability, reflection, and good judgment. Such qualities of brain show a more than ordinary instinct, and we are not surprised to hear that the ant's brain carries out its duties that he possesses a higher intelligence than is shown by other workers of his size.

A Most Remarkable Wedding Dress.

When Mlle. Morosov, of Russia, married some few months ago, her father's friends and pupils devised a wonderful gift for the beautiful young girl. It consisted of probably the most remarkable wedding dress ever made. The foundation was of white satin and covered with small paintings, all in miniature, of allegorical subjects dealing with love and matrimony. The gown that she wore was higher in neck than any other dress she had worn, and it was very carefully preserved, and would prove an addition to any art gallery, as it comprises the work of the most celebrated Russian artists.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. (Tasteless—Effective.) For Sick-Headache, Impaired Digestion, Liver Disorders and Female Ailments. Renowned all over the World. Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating. Ask for Becham's and take no other. Made at St. Helens, England. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 Cents. Made at New York Depot, 35 Canal St.

A TEST FOR THE EYES.

It Obviates the Tedious Trials Opticians Have for Patients.

THE DETECTION OF FIRE DAMP.

A Fruit Grower Who Defeats Jack Frost by Piling Ice Around Trees.

ODD BITS OF EVERY DAY SCIENCE

The necessity for a visit to an optician is one of those things that comes to all men sooner or later, and when it does come it usually involves a tedious and formidable examination. The theory of the optically perfect eye is that the rays of light entering it are brought to a focus on its retina. Any deviation from this condition constitutes an error of refraction, and requires for its correction an artificial variation of the luminous rays. The generally adopted method of determining the refraction of the eye is to use test types placed at such a distance that the rays of light emanating from them are regarded in practice as parallel; and the deviation from parallelism necessary to correct a refractive error is effected by placing a lens in front of the eye. There are many other methods of changing the course of luminous rays coming from a test object, and of these the simple convex lens is the simplest and the most often used in optometry.

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